Nippon Times

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Houses Notify State Of Diet Formation; Opening Due Today

Shidehara's Address on Wednesday to Explain Present Conditions in Japan

The 89th Imperial Diet, on Monday morning, completed its organization.

The Government having been duly notified of the formation by both Houses, the ceremony of formally opening the present session will be held this morning at the Imperial Diet Building in the presence of His Majesty the Emperor.

Members of the House of Peers and the House of Representatives gathered at their respective Chambers at 9 a.m. on Monday to carry out their organization and, following completion of their labors, the fact was announced by both Houses to the Government.

At the plenary session of both Houses to be held on November 28, Premier Baron Kijuro Shidehara is scheduled to give his address explaining the present state of the nation and the Government policies to meet the situation. Interpellations on the Premier's address and the Government policies, particularly in the House of Representatives, are expected to be quite lively, and it is now generally observed that the 18-day session would have to be considerably extended in order to have all important bills fully deliberated upon.

The three big parties in the House of Representatives are the Nippon Shimpoto, Nippon Shakaito and the Nippon Jiyuto. The Shimpoto or the Progressive Party is the largest with 299 members, Jiyuto or Liberal Party comes second with 51 members, and Shakaito or the Social Democratic Party has 15 members. There are also 60 Independents and 40 vacancies.

The members of the Progressive Party will be seated in front of the rostrum. To the right, facing the rostrum, will be the Independents, while the Liberal and Social Democratic Party men will sit to the left.

All parties are determined to restore free expression of opinions at the Diet, casting away the former attitude of blindly supporting Government bills. It is also clear that all the parties are out to create a favorable atmosphere for the coming general election by their attitude and activity displayed in the political battle at the present Diet.

The Social Democratic Party, though it has only 15 members in the House, is particularly determined to probe into the war responsibility, and its activity in the Diet is expected to be quite strong. The Progressive Party with the absolute majority of 299 members held its meeting of Parliamentary members Sunday afternoon, and decided to fully discuss Government bills with a firm and just attitude before supporting or rejecting them.

The 60 Independent members of the Lower House met at the Budget Committee Room of the House of Representatives Sunday morning, under the sponsorship of Naotake Tsuzaki and Katsuji Mazaki, and formed a negotiative body. The Independents also decided to face the three big parties with a free and independent attitude.

All factions have selected their representative leaders as interpellators on the Premier's address. Takao Saito and Mitsuzo Matsumura are selected as interpellators for the Shimpoto, Ichiro Hatoyama and Seijun Ando will speak for the Liberal Party, while Suyehiro Nishio will represent the Social Democratic Party. The interpellation on the Premier's address is expected to last two days.

The attitudes of all parties respecting important Government bills have already been decided. Regarding the revision of the election law, there is a strong objection to the proposed restricted plural balloting for the Progressive Party is insisting upon a proportional election. It is likely some revision in the Government bill may be required because of the attitudes of all parties to this question.

Considerable discussion on the bill to adjust the farming land system is expected although no party is decisively against it as a general policy. Also due to the labor union law bill and other important questions to be taken up by the present Diet, it is believed the session of 18 days may be extended for many more days.

Protestants to Meet

Kyodo-AP

CHUNGKING, November 24.—Delegates representing various Protestent denominations will meet in January in Shanghai to discuss the future of foreign missions in China and relief measures for the destitute areas, said Mr. Franz T. Cartwright, special delegate of the foreign missions conference of North America.

WILL HIT PRICE GOUGERS

Wedemeyer Angered at Exploitation Of GI's in Shanghai

Kyodo-AP

SHANGHAI, November 25.—Angered by rapidly ascending prices in Shanghai, Lieutenant General Albert C. Wedemeyer, said today he was "determined to smash the exploitation of Americans."

He emphasized the statement was "not a veiled threat—not bluffing or intimidating."

He said his staff was studying "the correct approach," and if it fails he will place out of bounds all price gougers.

The Sky Terrace of the exclusive Peak hotel was placed out of bounds for naval and military personnel because of a 30 per cent. price increase The action brought a management agreement to confer with the navy prior to price changes plus rescinding the previous increase.

Premier to Clarify Government Policies

Various Phases Touched in 4,000-Word Speech Before Diet Tomorrow

Sources close to the Government have revealed the gist of Premier Kijuro Shidehara's 4,000-word speech to be delivered at the Diet session tomorrow.

At the outset, he will express his conviction that Japan will be able to protect her national polity forever and expect the revival of the Japanese race, according to these sources. The Premier, in this connection, will point out the close relation which now exists between His Imperial Majesty and the people and which was fully demonstrated during the recent Imperial visit to the Kansai district.

Detailed explanations will then be made by the Premier on various policies that have been and are being projected by the Government. Announcing that the Government will present to the Diet many important bills designed to build up a new Japan, along democratic lines, he will also stress the necessity of higher public education and enhancement of the people's morals.

He will assure that all laws and regulations that have barred the freedom of speech will be abolished. With regard to the question of how to stabilize the people's livelihood, the Premier will reveal in detail the progress of various measures that have been enforced for the purpose, such as cultivation of wastelands, relief of war sufferers, bereaved families, sick and wounded ex-soldiers as well as those repatriated from overseas regions.

Before concluding his speech, which will last for about an hour, the Premier also will touch upon economic and financial issues.

ITALIAN PREMIER RESIGNS

Parri Warns Prolonged Crisis Will Open Door to Fascism

Ferruccio Parri resigned Sunday as Premier of Italy after warning Italy's political leaders that a prolonged crisis would open the door to Fascism, according to a Rome dispatch.

Parri's coalition Cabinet was scattered by a Rightist revolt. With the Leftists struggling bitterly for control before the general elections are held in the spring, observers predicted a long stalemate before the crisis is resolved.

Prince Umberto the same day received the President of the Italian Senate, the president of the Consultative Assembly, Count Sforza, secretary of the Democratic Labor Party and Pietro Nenni, Vice-Premier of the Parri Government.

Hongkong Port Opens

Kyodo-AP

HONGKONG, November 23.—The military government announced today the removal of most trade restrictions from Hongkong and opened the port to the free movement of all commodities, except a few under world control. A spokesman said the import licensing system would prevail temporarily. Restrictions also will continue on foreign exchange.

Repatriates Coming To Japan

Kyodo-AP

SEATTLE, November 25.—Long lines of Japanese repatriates stood in the rain yesterday, awaiting clearance to board the USS Randal which will bring them back to Japan. The repatriates include former internees at the Tule Lake camp in northern California.

Rome Workers Strike

Kyodo-AP

ROME, November 24.—More than 400,000 workers staged a half hour general strike here yesterday in protest against the high cost of living.

Roosevelt's Message to Emperor on War Eve Bared

"What would have happened if the message sent by the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt to His Majesty the Emperor, on the eve of the war, had arrived a bit earlier or if His Imperial Majesty had had the opportunity of dispatching an acknowledgment? . . . History alone will give the answer," says the Mainichi in revealing a sidelight story obtained from authoritative sources, on the crucial period just before hostilities broke out on the Pacific.

President Roosevelt's cabled message was sent on December 6, (American time) 1941, or December 7 (Japanese time) to Joseph Clark Grew, then United States Ambassador in Tokyo. The Japanese Foreign Office, sensing the circumstances, seems to have made arrangements with various circles, but Ambassador Grew did not present the Presidential message directly to His Imperial Majesty.

The message, the paper said, was delivered by the U.S. Envoy to the then Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo, some time around midnight of December 7, and it was not till around 2 a.m. that the Foreign Minister proceeded to the Imperial Palace to submit the Presidential message to the Throne.

His Imperial Majesty, upon receipt of the urgent telegram from the American President, expressed the wish to send a reply, but, the paper reports, the Japanese Supreme Command had already decided on the attack on Pearl Harbor!

His Imperial Majesty, subsequently, commanded that Ambassador Grew be informed of His Majesty's intention to reply to the President's message, and Foreign Minister Togo notified the U.S. Ambassador of the fact, at 7:30 a.m. on the morning of December 8. However, the paper adds, the Cabinet meeting which opened at the Premier's residence 25 minutes earlier had already decided to declare war on the United States and Britain!

State Finance Aims Supported by Araki

Governor of Bank of Japan Backs Financial Reconstruction Program

Governor Eikichi Araki of the Bank of Japan, on Monday, issued a verbal statement fully backing the recently adopted Government program for postwar financial and economic reconstruction.

The Governor's statement follows in full:

"I heartily support the policy which the Government has just adopted to take decisive measures for postwar financial and economic reconstruction. The present policy of the Government is quite logical and appropriate either in view of the actual economic conditions of this country following the termination of the war or when fathomed in a longer perspective from the standpoint of the ideal of constructing a peaceful Japan, with which this nation should proceed.

"It is hardly necessary to say that the burdens of taxation to be imposed on the nation under the proposed plan of the Government are substantially heavy. In my opinion, however, the people who are concerned over the future of the country should willingly bear the burden, particularly in consideration of the tremendous amount of money spent and the vast quantities of goods and materials consumed for the war as well as the loss of territories. It is also logical for the people to contribute at this juncture such a part of their assets as was increased during the war, since it is morally unjustifiable to enjoy gains in property on account of the war.

"According to my belief, the present policy of the Government is truly unavoidable for postwar finances. At the same time it will make important contributions to the solution of the question of preventing vicious inflation which constitutes one of the most serious issues confronting this nation today. The policy also has far-reaching bearings on the democratic reconstruction of economy of this nation.

"I am convinced that we who are engaged in financing, in strict conformity with the policy of the Government, should be ready to propel vigorously the announced financial measures for the prevention of vicious inflation and for the stabilization of national economy, devoting our utmost energies to democratization of the economy of the nation, which may be regarded as an essential basis for the construction of a new Japan."

14 PALESTINE COPS HURT

Attacked by Jewish Immigrants With Explosives, Weapons

Fourteen Palestine policemen were wounded Saturday in attacks on two coast guard stations by a small party which the communique described as armed Jews high explosives and automatic weapons, according to a Jerusalem report.

They were supposedly linked with the capture Saturday of a small motor schooner which brought approximately 200 illegal Jewish immigrants to the Palestine coastline where all except 20 managed to land and dispersed prior to police intervention.

'Shiratori Enters Sugamo

Toshio Shiratori, former Ambassador to Italy and Foreign Office Spokesman, one of the 11 high-ranking Japanese war crime suspects wanted by SCAP, was surrendered to the Allied authorities at Sugamo Prison at 2:30 p.m. on Monday.

Ramsey Succeeds Spruance

Kyodo-AP

WASHINGTON, November 23.—Rear Admiral Dewitt Ramsey was today named Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Fleet succeeding Admiral Raymond A. Spruance, now Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Fleet.

CIO Won't Load Ships Taken Off Troop Runs Beginning December 1

Kyodo-AP

SAN FRANCISCO, November 25.—Effective December 1, CIO longshoremen and warehousemen's unions will cease commercial cargo loading of ships it believes should be assigned to returning troops to the United States, announced President Harry Bridges. "That will include all ships taken off troops runs and converted to commercial purposes," Bridges telegraphed Secretary of Navy Forrestal, Secretary of War Patterson and Chairman Emory Land of the Maritime Commission.

Co-Effort Stressed By General DeGaulle

Bares Foreign Policy; Also Urges Reorganization of French Armed Forces

General Charles DeGaulle, outlining the new French Government's foreign policy, in the Constituent Assembly, Saturday, said that France will resolve to play an active part in the creation and development of the United Nations Organization, according to a Paris dispatch.

The General said that when the international situation was obscure, France intended to make every effort to clear it up. He added, France does not want to be a block again but a link between nations.

Continuing, he described French foreign policy as being based on the closest relations with Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union.

On the same day, General DeGaulle asked the Constituent Assembly for complete demobilization of France's armed forces to permit a reorganization.

This is a step the General repeatedly urged on his superiors but without success prior to the war. His suggestions were then largely ignored by his own countrymen, but were studied closely by the Germans.

French newspapers said that General DeGaulle's program would mean a thorough shakeup of the country's tradition-rid army and the introduction of new ideas and methods made necessary by the advent of the atomic bomb.

NATIONAL STRIKE HINTED

Illinois Telephone Workers Walkout May Spread

Kyodo-AP

CHIGAGO, November 23.—Possibility of a nationwide strike of telephone workers was hinted today by Joseph A. Beirne, President of the National Federation of Telephone Workers.

Beirne arrived here to meet union officials in an attempt to settle a strike of Illinois workers.

"The possibility of a national strike is not remote if the situation here is as bad as I think it is," he told reporters. "That's not saying there will be a national strike."

The number of all workers idle throughout the country because of labor disputes meanwhile reached more than 500,000, including 200,000 at about 80 Ceneral Motors plants in 20 states.

Roaming in Okinawa

Kyodo-AP

MANILA, November 24.—Recalcitrant Japanese are still being discovered on Okinawa. Sergeant Kenzo Miyashita, Japanese-American GI, brought in 40 Japanese on November 11.

Halsey Gives Up Command

Kyodo-AP

LONG BEACH, November 24.—Admiral William F. Halsey relinquished command of the Third Fleet on Thursday to Rear Admiral Howard F. Kingman.

Peasants Are Fleeing From Iranian Police

Tass Reports Several Hundred Of Azerbaijan Abandon Cities, Villages

Kyodo-AP

MOSCOW, November 25.—A Tass news agency Teheran dispatch claimed today that several hundred peasants of the northern Iranian province of Azerbaijan had fled cities and villages to escape the persecution of the Iranian police.

The dispatch quoted a letter from the Iranian Democratic Party published in the Iranian newspaper Ded. (Iranian officials recently said that armed members of the Democratic Party were responsible for separatist disorders and also contended that Soviet occupation troops prevented reinforcement of the Iranian police in the province which is adjacent to the Soviet boundary.)

The Iranian Embassy in Moscow said yesterday that a delegation was expected here soon to discuss the situation.

2nd Protest in Week

The second note within a week, protesting against the behavior of Soviet troops in northern Iran, has been dispatched by the Teheran Government to Moscow, according to a San Francisco broadcast.

The Washington Embassy announced that the new note expressed surprise over the halting of Iranian troops by the Red Army forces and requested an explanation.

Autonomy for Azerbaijan

The National Congress of Azerbaijan on Sunday demanded autonomy for Azerbaijan within the framework of the Iranian state and Congress has already elected a committee to administer the internal affairs of Azerbaijan, according to a Teheran report.

Iran Trouble Unabated

Kyodo-AP

TEHERAN, November 23.—Armed insurgents in Azerbaijan Province have shot to death 20 government officials and landlords. Disturbances are still raging along the railway line, it was reported today by a commanding general of the Iranian forces in a wireless report to the headquarters of the Iranian forces.

In the meantime, the gendarmerie in Teheran, today, received orders to reinforce the Iranian forces combatting the uprisers.

HAIPHONG AS FREE PORT

Chinese Foreign Office Delegate Seeks France's Consent

Kyodo-AP

PARIS, November 24.—Lin Chihan, Chinese Foreign Office special representative, expressed hope today that France will acquiesce in the conversion of Haiphong, in French Inlo-China, into a free port.

He said the fullest possible use should be made of the Kunming-Haiphong railroad to augment China's trade. He hinted that China wanted joint Chinese-French operation of the lines in the French section.

Any independence movement in Indo-China, he declared, is a question for Indo-China itself to settle He stated China neither recognizes nor will interfere with the natives' provisional government there.

China To Decorate GI's

Kyodo-AP

SHANGHAI, November 25.—The Government offered yesterday to award all Americans who fought in China before VJ Day a special Chinese theater ribbon. The United States China theater headquarters asked the War Department for permission to accept the offer since Americans are not permitted to accept awards of a foreign Government without special approval.

SOVIET DEMANDS BARED

Acceptance Would Make Manchuria Virtual Sino-Russian Territory

Kyodo-AP

SHANGHAI, November 25.—The China Times, today, printed a list of demands which it said were presented to China by Marshal Rodion Malinovsky, Soviet Commander of the Trans-Baikal front. They included Sino-Soviet development of the Anshan Iron and Coal mines, Russian navigation rights on the Sungari River, joint ownership and operation of all Japanese and puppet electric enterprises, Kirin-Heilungkiang gold mine and the main arsenals in Manchuria.

Observers said that acceptance of such alleged demands would make Manchuria a virtual Sino-Soviet territory instead of a sovereign part of China.

Native Counterattack Repulsed by British

Entire Surabaya Peninsula Occupied—Heavy Fighting At Semarang, Ambarawa

Kyodo-AP

SURABAYA, November 25.—Indonesian nationalists unsuccessfully counterattacked British and Indian troops here twice Sunday.

Meanwhile, the British extended their forces east and west of the city and occupied the entire Surabaya peninsula.

Indonesian casualties were estimated as heavy with none reported for the British. American-made Sherman tanks were used in the British expansion.

Heavy fighting between British and Indonesian troops erupted today at Semarang and Ambarawa.

The British said Indonesian extremists in Ambarawa stormed a civilian internee camp and "butchered women and children."

The statement by Lieutenant Colonel H. C. G. Harding, British provost marshal, said Dutch and Amboinese troops shot down 60 Indonesian police in "cold blood" a few days ago.

The British used naval and artillery fire in repulsing 1,000 armed Indonesians at Semarang.

Indonesian Leaders Meet

Approximately 250 Indonesian delegates from all over Java and Sumatra met in Batavia on Sunday in an attempt to draw up a uniform policy, according to a London report.

Meanwhile, the dispatch said that rocket firing RAF Mosquitoes on Sunday attacked two Indonesian radio stations at Jogjakarta and Surakarta which had been broadcasting incitements to the Indonesians for war during the past few weeks.

Each target was attacked by two Mosquitoes armed with eight rockets. The crews of the aircraft which swept down on the buildings at Surakarta said on their return that they attacked from 2,600 feet and saw nine of their 16 targets hit the target squarely. The others were near enough to cause damage, they added. No fires, however, broke out. The radio stations were still standing when the planes left.

Earlier British planes dropped leaflets on Jogjakarta and Surakarta announcing that the radio stations would be bombed and warning the population to leave. The Surakarta station ordered the population to collect the leaflets and added: "We shlal be on the air again at 9 a.m." but since that time the station has been silent.

GAINES EN ROUTE TO KOREA

South Pacific UNRRA Head to See MacArthur on Way

Kyodo-AP

SAN FRANCISCO, November 25.—Frank H. Gaines, South Pacific UNRRA director, is en route by plane to Korea via Manila and Tokyo where he will see General MacArthur subsequent to setting up a central headquarters in Sydney. He plans a personal study of Korea's needs.

Kyodo-AP

UNRRA Setup Changed

WASHINGTON, November 24.—A sub-committee of the Senate Committee today struck the news freedom clause from the $550,000 United National Relief and Rehabilitation Association appropriation bill. The committee inserted a rider requiring UNRRA to pay at least parity prices for any United States farm products purchased.

The news freedom clause specified that all nations receiving UNRRA supplies must grant full freedom for news coverage by resident American correspondents.

Nationalists Wrest Hulutao From Reds, Encircle Chinchow

Chiang's Mechanized Units Pile-Driving Northward as Reds Mass in Mukden

Kyodo-AP

CHUNGKING, November 25.—The Nationalists wrested the Manchurian port of Hulutao from the Chinese Communists, the Nationalist press reported today.

Earlier the World Daily News said that the mechanized units of the Nationalist Twelfth Army surrounded strategic Chinhsien on the Peiping-Mukden railroad 100 miles north of the Great Wall.

The Communists have repeatedly forecast the city would be the scene of their first big-scale fight against the Nationalists' drive, but the newspaper reported only "unorganized" Communists.

The Communist New Szechwan Daily alleged that the Chinese Communists meanwhile had poured into Mukden and asserted that they have 200,000 men in Manchuria.

Chinchow Beseiged

Kyodo-UP

CHUNGKING, November 24.—Mechanized units of the fast-driving 13th Nationalist Army under General Tu Yi-ming today reached the Communist stronghold of Chinchow and are attacking three of the four gates of the walled city, having encircled the citadel completely, according to high military circles.

Communists Repulsed

Kyodo-Central News Agency

CHUNGKING, November 24.—The Nationalist 8th Army yesterday repulsed attacks of the Communist 5th Division in the northern suburbs of Tsingtao.

Reds Control Press

Kyodo-AP

PEIPING, November 24—The Chinese Communist 8th Route Army today reportedly was in control of most newspaper and radios in Changchun, capital of Manchuria.

The Peiping newspaper "Social Welfare" said that the Chinese Communist troops were running six of the seven newspapers in Changchun, although the Russians still occupy the capital. "The Communists recently brought in 20,000 more soldiers after Central Government administrators departed on orders of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. About 20 to 30 Chiang officials remain in the city.

INDIANS STONE AMERICANS

26 Injured in 48-Hour Riot—One Burned To Death

Kyodo-UP

CALCUTTA, November 25.—U.S. Army headquarters announced further today that a total of 26 United States personnel were injured by stoning during 48 hours of rioting. The injuries ranged from light lacerations to possible brain injuries. Five were hospitalized.

It was also announced that the charred body of an American ambulance driver was found in a burned ambulance. It was learned that the car met a road block at the south end of Calcutta whereupon the ambulance and two British vehicles were struck by stones and bottles. The driver was stunned when a stone hit his head and was unable to abondon the vehicle. An Indian removed the gastank cap and dropped in a match to set the ambulance afire.

Calcutta Is Quiet

Apart from a procession of students, Calcutta is reported quiet Saturday, after two days of mob demonstrations against the trial of the officers of the so-called Indian National Army, BBC reported. Army engineers have got some of the city's supply working again.

American army authorities say that 30 American soldiers were seriously hurt in the demonstrations, namely through the stoning of army vehicles, the broadcast said. There were no casualties when the police opened fire in northern Bombay Saturday and dispersed a crowd of demonstrating students.

Red Army Hunts Deserters

Russian military police in Berlin created quite a sensation on Sunday when they invaded the British sector of the city in a hunt for Red Army deserters, according to a Berlin report. It said that this was the second time in recent weeks that the Russians have shown that they were having trouble with the problem of desertion. On October 29, the Russians asked British and American help in rounding up deserters who have been skipping out at a rate described by one American officer as "pretty terrific."

Kramer Backs Plan For Social Security

Promises Full Support for Japanese Program to Aid Deserving Needy

TOKYO (AP), November 25.—A social security program for Japan's aged may evolve from the Allied command's revamping of Nippon's economic structure.

Although no definite plan for such a program has been made as yet, Colonel Raymond Kramer declared today that "we believe it would be highly desirable for the government to take a proper view of its obligations" to the aged and those in need through no fault of their own. He added that if the government moves to provide social security "we'll do everything" to approve and help develop plans.

The statement was made in a discussion of the SCAP directive which ordered the Japanese government to set up a tax law which would recover huge profits made by some Japanese during the war and at the same time setting aside widespread military pensions.

Discussing the pensions order, Kramer called the pensions a "racket," and explained that under the military pension plan of the Japanese government, three years service made it possible to retire, regardless of age or physical condition. He said this pension called for an expenditure of 15 per cent of the government revenue annually and "if the government can afford to spend 15 per cent on military pensions, certainly it could establish" an overall security program.

Discussing other phases of the sweeping economic order, Kramer said the subsidies paid by the government amounted to more than ¥7,000,000,000 annually and resulted in the creation of artificial industries. He said SCAP's control of subsidies will eliminate all subsidies used to support uneconomic industries, but he declined to give specific examples. He also disclosed that U.S. tax experts are coming to Japan to help draft legislation to recapture war profits and fix a capital gain tax. He said that recapture of profits would help put a check on inflation.

Social Security Insurance Set

The government has decided to institute a comprehensive social insurance system in order to cope with postwar changes in our social conditions, the Mainichi reported on Monday. Dr. Hitoshi Ashida, Welfare Minister, is said to have already ordered his administrative staff to draft a social insurance program.

Mainichi said in this connection that some 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 persons would be affected by the new Allied directive ordering suspension of payments of pensions to ex-servicemen.

Following the receipt of the directive, the paper revealed, the government decided to abolish the existing pension system for civil service officials and to institute in its place an entirely new and comprehensive social insurance system, embacing as its beneficiaries the general masses.

In the paper's opinion, however, it will be still some time before the projected social insurance system materializes in view of the fact that it would involve new State expenditures amounting probably to ¥3,000,000,000-¥5,000,000,000 to which the Finance Ministry is known to have have some objections.

CHINA WARLORD IN JAIL

'Young Marshal' Chung Hsueh Liang Held Somewhere in Kewichow

Kyodo-AP

CHUNGKING, November 23.—Events in Manchuria find "young Marshall" Chung Hsueh Liang last warlord and ruler of China's great northeast, a virtual prisoner somewhere in Kewichow.

China's united front against Japan saw its inception in December, 1930 when the Marshal with the communists did the unthinkable—capture and detain his commander-in-chief, Chiang Kai Shek. The story of what went on during the Generalissimo's detention in the remote city of Sian is none too clear even today, but when after 12 days he was freed, the Kuomintang, which he had relentlessly pursued, called a truce and both faced a common enemy.

Since that event which stirred the entire world, the "young Marshal" has been under surveillance. New reports from Manchuria say his name is being used by the Communists to gain prestige and that Manchuria's 30,000,000 people anxiously are awaiting his his return.

The son of famed Chang Tso Lin he inherited the leadership of the northeast provinces when the "old Marshal" died in 1927. He was then only 27 and a popular playboy and opium addict.

As a youth he had come under the influence of American Christians. But when they left he fall into loose living and lacked vitality. When the Japanese invaded Manchuria in 1931 he was weak and uncertain and adopted a policy of non-resistance and reliance on the League of Nations.

Present Diet Members Not Fit to Touch 'Democratization' Bills, Authoress Says

Mrs. Taiko Hirabayashi, liberal author, stressed that the 89th extraordinary session of the Diet which was to deliberate upon laws democratizing Japan is comprised of members who are not qualified to carry out this important task, according to the Yomiuri-Hochi.

Mrs. Hirabayashi's criticism of the present Diet, in gist, follows:

"The people's interest in the Diet will increase when its legislative power becomes more manifest. Taking advantage of our rights we must forge ahead to improve the people's livelihood.

"The Diet is now in session, and bills relative to the revision of the Election Law, agrarian reform and the labor union law will be presented by the Government. However, the Shidehara Cabinet, which is to present those bills, is not qualified to do so, while the Diet members are not the right men to handle these bills. It can be said that the present session will only put on a dramatic performance, ostensibly deliberating on the above questions under orders issued by the Allied Headquarters and the pressure of public opinion. The Diet will try to make minimum concessions in enacting democratic laws.

"We must not be deceived by the Government. As to Japan's land system, the land law must be so revised as to limit the maximum land property to three chobu and later two chobu, with the remaining land to be confiscated without compensation.

"The members of the Diet are all responsible for the war because they approved the war expenditure. Despite that fact, they are attempting to delude the people again as manifested in their appearance in the Progressive Party and the Social Democratic Party. It is absurd that Ichiro Hatoyama, who forced liberal professors to quit their posts when he was Education Minister, is now heading the Social Democratic Party. Those Diet members who should bear the responsibility for the war are clamoring for an investigation into the true cause of Japan's defeat. But will the revelation of the cause of defeat make the people any happier?

"The problem confronting us is not to find out the cause of Japan's defeat, but to find out who were really responsible for the calamity. In this sense, all those who were responsible for the war must refrain from becoming candidates in the forthcoming general election."

Regarding women suffrage, Mrs. Hirabayashi said, "It is natural that women should have been enfranchised, but at present they do not know much about politics. First of all, it is imminent that women be enlightened on politics. As this cannot be done overnight their participation in the forthcoming general election will not be vital in forming a true democratic House of Representatives. There is rather a great danger that their participation will hamper the sending of democratic representatives to the Diet. In this sense, I would rather prefer that women will not vote unless they are sure for whom they want to cast their votes."

Matsumoto Explains Constitution Reform

Government Expects to Finish Work on Draft in January, Minister Discloses

The Government expects to complete its task of drafting a revised Constitution some time next January and to have it ready for presentation to the new Diet expected to convene following the forthcoming general elections, according to Dr. Joji Matsumoto, State Minister without portfolio now in charge of the Cabinet's constitution revision committee.

Prince Fumimaro Konoye, it is recalled, submitted to the Throne the results of his preliminary investigations of the projected revision of the Imperial Constitution last Thursday. Accordingly, it is expected that the Emperor will shortly command Prime Minister Kijuro Shidehara to undertake the drafting of the Constitution.

Dr. Matsumoto indicated that the results of the Cabinet's investigations in connection with revision of the Constitution will be submitted to the Throne.

He also indicated that the Emperor, after receiving the report on the Cabinet's work on revision of the Constitution, is expected to consult the Diet, transmitting the Government's draft revised Constitution for deliberation. Upon approval of the draft by the Diet, the revised Constitution will become formally effective, he also said.

State Minister Matsumoto expressed the opinion that Articles 1 to 4 of the Constitution would probably remain untouched in the revised Constitution, adding, however, that nothing has as yet been decided officially on this point.

Regarding President Truman's recent suggestion that the question of either retention or abolition of the Tenno system should be decided by plebiscite, Dr. Matsumoto pointed out that the present Constitution has no provision for plebiscite.

If such a plebiscite is to be undertaken he said, it would be necessary to amend the Constitution accordingly, which, he added, is the job to be done by the Diet. He is not sure however, whether or not the Diet will move to make such an amendment in the Constitution.

According to Dr. Matsumoto, Prince Konoye's report to the Throne on the results of his study of Constitutional revision is concerned with only major points and is "abstract" in character, while the cabinet's investigations are comprehensive and detailed, covering all provisions of the Constitution.

Dr. Matsumoto also indicated that the revised Constitution probably will leave untouched the issue of whether the sovereignty rests with the people or with the Emperor. He said, however, that the revised constitution will be democratic in character in accordance with the provisions of the Potsdam Declaration so that the people's will will come to be strongly reflected on government and administration.

He explained that, under the revised Constitution, the powers of the Diet will be remarkably increased, while at the same time cabinet ministers' responsibility to the Diet will be further clarified.

Concerning the question whether the Government will consult the Supreme Allied Headquarters prior to making public the revised Constitution, Dr. Matsumoto stated, "It is really a big problem. At present I have no idea." He added, however, that it will be decided at a "politically proper" moment. Anyway, there is no question that the provisions of the revised Constitution will not run counter to the expressed wishes of the Allied authorities in this respect, he declared.

'Civil War' in China Worries Washington

White House, Not Navy Dep't, Denied Accusation Marines Involved in Strife

SAN FRANCISCO (AP).—The White House has indicated how seriously the situation in China is regarded in Washington.

It was the White House, not the Navy Department, which issued the denial of Chinese Communist charges that American Marines already had become involved directly in China's "Civil War."

Chinese Communists toned down their accusations, but did not retreat from their fundamental stand that merely by being in North China the Marines represent American meddling in China's internal affairs.

Hard on the heels of the White House's denial came a dispatch from Tientsin, one of the marine-occupied cities in North China, which quoted "unofficial sources" to the effect that the marines, having just about completed their work of disarming Japanese troops, would be leaving soon and expected to get out by early in December.

One seems to sense a collective sigh of relief on the part of the leatherneck commanders, who have something like 70,000 troops strung out along the North China coast in an area where a nervous patrol or sentry could touch off in the darkness a very serious incident.

When the marines leave, Central Government troops will be in possession of the ports, cities and railways which they helped secure. These further evidences of American aid to Chungking, among others, will remain in China:

Services of the U.S. Army Air Forces in moving thousands of Central Government troops into areas often claimed by the Reds.

U.S. Fleet Services in ferrying other Chungking troops by sea to advanced points.

Lend-lease equipment sent to China during the war to fight the Japanese.

Surplus American material in China destined to be sold to Chungking, including more than 15,000 trucks, jeeps and cars.

This is enough to indicate the concreteness with which American policy has been implemented. This policy was for war against Japan and the disarming of Japanese troops. General Wedemeyer expressed one American interpretation when he admitted it inadvertently aided Chungking in its dispute with the Reds.

There is little doubt that the fruits of this policy can be turned by Chungking against the Reds, who received no lend-lease.

According to Chungking reports, the Reds now talk of fighting a 10-year civil war if necessary to gain their voice in China's affairs. If true, this may be partly bluff.

The Reds have survived on the guerrilla pattern since 1937 against Japanese pressure which admittedly often was short of decisive. But they survived, and with a determination and vigor which roughly parallels that of Soviet Russia in the fight against Germany.

It is too early to discount their determination as entirely a bluff, or their chances of surviving and even winning wider support among the Chinese people—and abroad.

U.S. May Tie Up More In Chinese Civil War

Danger Seen in American Aid In Return of Chiang Troops To Freed Areas

By JAMES D. WHITE

Kyodo-AP

SAN FRANCISCO — Part of China's "Civil War" is occasioned by a Japanese hangover.

Japanese militarists devoted considerable planning time before they surrendered to keeping the Kuomintang and Communist China apart, and their efforts were not entirely unsuccessful.

It might almost be argued that if they had planned it that way, China's postwar confusion could scarcely have worked out more to their liking.

Chinese Communists actively are resisting the return of Central Government troops to what was Japanese-held territory. This threatens to wipe out the beginning of a peaceful settlement which Chungking and Red leaders had agreed upon.

Because American troops are supporting the return of Chungking troops, there is perhaps danger that the United States may become more actively involved.

In that case, unless our troops withdraw, they would be aligned with Chungking against the Communists in North China, and the dynamite here is, that while the Chinese Communists at present have no demonstrated support from Soviet Russia, they act as though they thought they might be able to change that one of these days.

This writer already has pointed out how they seem to be moving northward toward Inner Mongolia. If they could consolidate there, they would be adjacent to the Soviet dominated Outer Mongolian People's Republic. The suspicion is voiced in Chungking that they may hope thus to offset the treaties of friendship which Chungking signed recently with Moscow, giving Chungking a free hand to settle her own internal problems.

Biggest Red Campaign

Communist troops under two commanders, Lu Chang-tsai and Nien Jung-chen, are reportedly menacing the important coal town of Tatung and the Suiyuan provincial capital of Kweisui. If these forces are operating with the strength and mobility with which Chungking gives them credit, they are exceeding anything any Communist army has ever done before. They have existed for years, behind Japanese lines, in a wilderness of barren mountains and could make nothing more formidable than a hand-grenade.

When Japan surrendered last August, Chungking charged that in some cases the Reds exceeded their authority by disarming the Japanese. There is thus some suspicion that the Japanese may have arranged to let some of their equipment fall into Red hands.

This would be nothing new. For a decade the Japanese military played a double game in China which is not generally understood. They fought Chungking and Red forces, at times, but carefully managed not to dispose of either faction decisively. Why should they? Why fight the Chinese when the Chinese would save them the trouble?

Japan's Divisive Policy

The Japanese used "The Communist Menace" as an excuse to invade North China in 1937, but never launched a single decisive campaign against the Reds. If any proof of this were needed, one has only to remember that the Chinese Communism made its greatest strides well behind Japanese lines.

The Japanese Army North China Headquarters at Peiping was the administrative center for this divisive Japanese policy in China. The personnel of this command is now in the custody of Chungking officials who have assumed command in North China with American help.

It will be difficult to tell whether any post-surrender Japanese material got to the Reds, because about all they had anyway was what they had captured from the Japanese or Japanese puppets, but presumably an accounting will be demanded one of these days.

Nippon Scientist Heartbroken When Told Allies Will Destroy His Huge Cyclotron

By Morrie Landsberg

TOKYO, November 23. (AP)—Dr. Yoshio Nishina was "heartbroken" when American officers told him today at 8:30 a.m. that his huge cyclotron was going to be demolished. His secretary broke down and cried.

"Nishina was extremely crestfallen," said Major Joseph A. O'Hearn, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, "but he took it very well."

Secretary Sumiko Yokoyama was composed when she was brought in to talk to correspondents before the potential atom smasher and said that since Dr. Nishina's research was chiefly with the cyclotron he does not know what he will do next.

However, she expressed the opinion that the 55-year-old nuclear physicist would continue research on cosmic ray on which he had worked ten years. Dr. Nishina was called away to a meeting after learning of the Allied plans to dump his machine into the sea.

She said that she thought he would like to go to the United States to work. American officers and scientists talked to her for two days through an interpreter and then found her reading an English book, "The Citadel."

Colonel Newsom Cooper, of Nashville, Tennessee, in charge of the demolition for the Eighth Army, said that he expected to get the dismantled piece of the 200-ton cyclotron and a smaller one also in Dr. Nishina's laboratory loaded on ships in four days to scatter them over a wide area. Two small freighters will take the remains "well beyond the 100 fathom mark" to make sure they are lost in the sea.

Colonel G. C. Tibbitts, of Washington, D.C., ordnance expert, said that first cooling oil will be drained from the big cyclotron and then the machine taken apart with the aid of acetelyne torches. Explosives cannot be used, he said, because of the confined quarters in the concrete building where the cyclotron is housed.

"It is a shame that it is necessary to destroy the cyclotron," said research engineer G. B. Zimmerman of the U.S. strategic bomb survey, "but there doesn't seem to be any alternative."

Until dismantling is completed, 36 American soldiers will guard the five buildings of the Nishina laboratory under the command of Second Lieutenant William Sharp, of Rockford, Illinois. The unit from the 12th Infantry Regiment of the First Cavalry Division began 24-hour duty on Tuesday which was designated "B Day." Today was "A Day." A standing unofficially for the atoms which the Japanese won't get to play with for a long time to come.

Television in Japan Will Actualize Soon

Test Transmission Due Jan.—Complete Communications Repair Seen Hard

Japanese people will soon be able to enjoy the much-awaited broadcasting of television, as the recently-established Television Enforcement Committee of the Board of Communications is reported to have completed working out technical details necessary for a test transmission.

In this connection, the Japan Broadcasting Corporation, it is said, has made all necessary preparations for the trial television broadcast.

A test transmission of the electric waves for television will be carried out early next January, with the Sumitomo Tele-communications Company and the Tokyo Shibaura Denki Tsushin as well as the Tokyo Broadcasting Corporation participating.

Repair Difficulties

Many obstacles are expected to be in the way of the three-year plan, which has been recently mapped out by the Board of Communications, for a full scale repair of communication facilities damaged during the war, technical experts declared. They pointed out that the current shortage of repairing material was the main cause.

These sources stated in this connection that Japan must depend upon foreign countries for the import of these materials since most of the Japanese manufacturers have been substantially damaged during the war, except for the Furukawa Electric Company.

What makes the matter worse, they pointed out, is that the present plan requires an estimate of ¥3,500,000,000 in addition to a number of other items which will need aids from the Finance Ministry, the Commerce and Industry Ministry, and other ministries concerned.

At Saturday's meeting of Ministers concerned with economics, President Matsumaye of the Board of Communications explained (1) the measures for aquiring materials to fix telephone and telegraph facilities which have been damaged or burned during the war, and (2) the various bottlenecks to the introduction of the latest technics in repairing works.

Telephone Shortage

The President also referred to the inferiority of Japanese telephone and telegraph enterprises as compared with those in other countries and cited statistics compiled during the prewar period of 1940, which placed the installation percentage of telephones in the United States at 15.87 against a population of 100, 5.28 in Germany, and only 1.89 in Japan. Since the Japanese telephone installations have been considerably damaged during the war, the percentage in Japan has fallen as low as those of China and British India which are 0.04 and 0.02 respectively. This fact, these sources asserted, will make it impossible for Japan to place herself among the ranks of cultured nations.

Since aviation has been prohibited by Allied authorities, television and teletype must take the place of air mail service, they revealed, adding that television cables have already been constructed between principal cities such as Tokyo, Osaka, Chugoku and Kyushu districts, on which 1,000 telephone circuits will be in operation during the day, while at night they will be used for television to transmit letters or postcards.

This project is expected to require about three years for its completion, they said.

Draft Is Completed For Labor Union Law

Handed Over to Welfare Head; Bill to Be Introduced at Diet Session

After a month's careful deliberation, the much discussed draft on labor union law was completed by the Labor Legislation Deliberation Commission and handed over Sunday to Dr. Hitoshi Ashida, Welfare Minister, by Baron Kimmochi Okura, chairman of the commission, said Kyodo.

The draft was drawn up by the so-called Labor Legislation Deliberation Commission which was established within the Welfare Ministry on October 20 and composed of 24 members who were appointed from various fields including labor and capital.

The drafted labor legislation, it is said, will immediately be referred to the Bureau of Legislation for further study, and then will be taken up for discussion in a Cabinet meeting to make it an official Government bill to be introduced before the extraordinary session of the 89th Imperial Diet.

Political observers took special note of the fact that the Japanese Labor Union Law is being formulated at a time when Japanese economy is on the verge of collapse, while in the United States, Britain and France labor union laws were made in times of prosperity.

In view of this situation, these sources stated, the draft law at present, is intended to eliminate all traces of militarism, jingoism, and Nazism in the relationship between labor and capital of Japan and to aid in bettering all such industries which are urgently needed for the reconstruction of Japan.

Special significance was attached to Article I by these circles as it fully guarantees the rights to form a union and the right of collective bargaining which will afford labor an equal opportunity in contributing much toward the development of a healthy Japanese economy.

In enumerating on the salient features of the draft law, consisting of five chapters and 36 articles, informed circles discerned the following:

1) No restrictive controls have been placed on the regulations of labor unions thereby permitting them to participate freely in all political movements,

2) It justified their acts of striking, with no application of the criminal or other oppressive laws, so long as they resort to legitimate activities,

3) It gave a legal basis for collective bargaining by workers by recognizing such rights,

4) The establishment of a labor committee system to mediate in possible disputes between capital and labor which used to be intervened by the Government administrative organs.

Collection of
General Directives of the General
Headquarters of the Allied Forces
In Loose-leaf Form

General Directives issued by the General Headquarters of the Forces are classified according to subjects and bound put in loose-leaf form. Future Directives will be printed from time to time for insertion in above volume.

Copies to be offered being limited, early subscription is requested.

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THE NIPPON TIMES, LTD.

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THE UNITED STATES ARMY IS IN IMMEDIATE NEED OF THE FOLLOWING SERVICES

IT IS NECESSARY THAT OFFICE EMPLOYEES SPEAK ENGLISH

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Tokyo, Osaka, Taihoku, Shanghai, Canton, Hongkong, Peking, [illegible]

Pension Suspension Will Save Billions

Total Payment After Dissolution of Services Estimated At ¥1½ Billion Yearly

The total pension payment following complete dissolution of the Army and Navy is estimated at ¥1,500,000,000 a year by the Allied Headquarters, according to Asahi.

At the end of 1941, the total pension figure was ¥271,720,000, but at the end of 1944 it rose to ¥529,230,000, and then to ¥582,550,000 in September of this year. Since these figures include the War of Greater East Asia only to a small degree it is expected to reach an enormous figure when the entire Army and Navy are demobilized, though exact estimation is hardly possible.

Pensioners which totaled 672,000 at the end of 1941, increased to 1,379,000 at the end of 1943, and then at the end of Sepember of this year jumped to 1,525,800. Of this total, servicemen took up 82 per cent in 1943, and the ratio is now believed to be 90 per cent servicemen and 10 per cent civil officials.

In case of a General in the Army, the maximum annual pension, on the basis of 50 years service, is ¥4,350, and the minimum is ¥2,500 as the pension amount is one-third of his salary. Soldiers and non-commissioned men are given pension after 12 or more years' service and since one year in combat area is calculated as four years' in regard to pension, even a second-class private may receive a pension of ¥150 to ¥168 a year if he has three years' combat service. Allowance to a bereaved family is one-half of the above amount.

Loss to Pension Bank

With the suspension of the pension system, it will naturally become a problem what will become of the loan made on the pledge of the pension certificate. However since law prohibits the pledging of pension as security for debts, and all loans on pension are handled by the Pension Bank, all such loans will become a total loss to the Pension Bank. Moreover, the Pension Bank itself will cease to function since it will lose its work upon the ending of the pension system for servicemen.

Although the pension for servicemen will be abolished, there will remain the pension for civil officials. When civil officials of the Government serve more than 17 years, they are given a minimum pension equal to one-third of their last salary. Thus State Ministers with an annual salary of ¥6,800 are eligible for a pension of ¥2,266, while a Bureau chief with a salary of ¥4,650 a year will receive a minimum pension of ¥1,550. Maximum pension is one-half of the salary.

As most foreign countries allow pension only to those serving the State more than 25 years, the pension system of Japan reveals much of the bureaucratic system of the Government. Thus a view is gaining in the country that not only the pension for servicemen but also that for civil officials should be re-examined.

Fair Sharing of Wealth

Dr. Masataka Ota, a member of the House of Representatives and Japan's foremost financial expert, told the Asahi that the expected imposition of the property tax and war profit tax is primarily for the fair distribution of wealth among the people.

Dr. Ota, as a member of the Post-war Currency Committee of the Finance Ministry, has been advocating the inauguration of these new taxes.

In relation to the Allied Headquarters' "war does not pay" directive disclosed Sunday, the finance authority discussed the problem as follows:

"A measure is necessary to strip war profiteers of undue profits which they have gained during the war at the expense of the public in general and thus minimize the difference of wealth between the rich and poor. Such a step will naturally serve to stem the wave of inflation which is threatening the foundation of the nation's economic life.

Treasury Payments Large

"The popular conception that the next year's budget will be small because there will be no war budget must be deprecated. The expenditures held over from the war years preclude hope for rapid decrease of Treasury defrayal.

"The Government's indebtedness, that is, bonds alone will total ¥200,000,000,000 and their interests alone will amount to ¥7,350,000,000. Our aim is to reduce such an enormous defrayment to the minimum. The plan we have mapped out envisions absorption of about ¥80,000,000,000 whereas the Allied Headquarters' scheme sets its goal at ¥100,000,000,000. This fact naturally forebodes very severe imposition of these new taxes.

"Whether the war profit tax covers the period from the start of the Pacific war or from the very beginning of the Manchurian Incident remains undecided and there are many other technical problems to be considered. Another question is whether or not a tax exemption point will be recognized for the war profit tax. The Allied Headquarters will most probably refuse to recognize one.

"With regard to the property tax, such items for taxation as cash and securities are easy to estimate while objects of art, foodstuffs and some other items are difficult to make fair appraisal. A determined effort will be required to make a thoroughgoing examination of properties. In this connection, issuance of the so-called "New Yen" will become a necessary measure. It has, however, nothing to do with devaluation, of which wild rumor is being circulated among the public. There is no need for groundless apprehension in this regard.

"The property and war profit taxes are characteristic in that they are to be imposed only once and will not be extended to later fiscal years. Bonds and payment in kind will be recognized besides cash."

'Thumbs Down' On Present Style Monpe, Says Writer As Controversy Continues

Monpe versus kimono—it's interesting to know what the men think about this highly important item in women's lives so we ask one of the leading writers, Itaru Nii, for his opinion on the controversial question. Here's what he says, according to a report in the Tokyo Shimbun.

"Just now when everything seems dark with some getting barely enough ot eat, bright clothes would make life more cheerful. Much has been said regarding the monpe, in agreement and disagreement, but if the present kind of monpe is to be continued, I cannot say that I'm very much for it.

"As has often been said of it, it appears rather dingy and drab. It's all right to be simple in attire but now that the war's over, it would be a good thing to do something about designing brighter clothes.

"One bad habit that the Japanese have is wearing a hat or clothes straight without change but this is to be deplored. This applies to the men but some still wear field caps and national uniforms. The women keep on wearing monpe, but if their clothes have not been burnt up and they have something different to wear, why don't they change?

"I admit that it's easy to work in a monpe. Then why not make it easy to look at, at the same time? The whole outfit need not be completely changed, I don't think, but keeping the good points, a new design should be fashioned which would not be suggestive of the wartime model of monpe but would be more modern in style. The same applies to the kimono. Why can't it be made more practical while keeping its beauty?

"Foreigners are loud in their praise of the kimono. The traditional kimono is without doubt beautiful but also very inconvenient to work in. So there's no need to keep up the traditional style of the kimono. The sleeves could be made in the short Genroku style and other changes made to be in keeping with the times. A progressive attitude is necessary in designing clothes too."

WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY SET

Planned in April in Nagoya Suburbs With Five Departments

A new university for women only, is being planned to open next April, in the suburbs of Nagoya with President Ichimura of Kinjo Women's College and Toyohiko Kagawa as its organizers.

The site of the projected university, it is understood, covers a vast area totaling 1,700,000 chobu (one chobu equals 2.45 acres), including 700,000 chobu of forests and fields.

The new university will have five departments, including literature, economic agricultural, industrial and household, and will be able to take care of more than 4,800 students when all classes are filled.

It is understood, the literature course will cover all Japanese classics, while the economic course will provide lectures on politics, economic and sociology.

In the agricultural department, the new school will concentrate on mechanical agriculture as well as variform agriculture, by taking advantage of the vast forests and field within its canvas. The course will include lectures on manufacture of agricultural products, and introduce the Dutch-style method and the American system of afforestation.

The industrial department will stress the importance of women's home factory system as it is practiced in Switzerland and in the manufacturing of watches, these manufacturing metals or woodworking system in Norway, where all works are mostly done by women.

KIMONO AS COLLATERAL

Women's Federation Suggests Idea For Paying Food Import

If all women were to give up just one good kimono to be offered as collateral for the import of food, Japanese women can help substantially toward payment of such food. Such a suggestion was discussed at a meeting of the Japan Women's Federation under the chairmanship of Mrs. Tamayo Miyagi at the Ishi Kaikan in Kanda from 1 p.m. Saturday, reports the Asahi.

Calculating the value of each kimono at ¥1,000, if this proposal is taken up ¥100,000,000 with a total of 10,000 clothes points can be easily netted through women alone. For the import of 3,000,000 tons of food $310,000,000 is needed. Of this amount $180,000,000 could be paid through the export of raw silk and other materials but the deficit of $130,000,000 could be met through the kimono of Japanese women.

Therefore, the federation has decided to launch a movement calling upon all women through school alumnae and women's societies to offer their best crested kimono so that at least 10,000 points may be secured as collateral goods for food.

COLLEGE HEADS SHAKEUP

Affecting Government Schools to Democratize Education

An extensive reshuffling of heads of Government colleges in the country was announced in a communique issued by the Education Ministry on Saturday. The shifting is said to be an epoch-making one since the time when General Baron Sadao Araki served as the Education Minister, affecting 111 out of 180 Government colleges in Japan, the Mainichi reports.

The shakeup of the heads of colleges was designed for the realization of the democratization of education in these schools through forcing their principals and other professors to change their educational principle.

In keeping with the aim, the paper added, 98 new principals have been picked up while 44 principals who served as near or over the age limit have been put on the retirement list.

RADIO PROGRAM

Tuesday, November 27

ARMED FORCES RADIO NETWORK
Tokyo Key Station WVTR 590 kcs.

0630—RISE AND SHINE; 0700—MORNING MEDITATIONS; 0710—MUSICAL MOODS; 0730—NEWS; 0745—Melody Roundup; 0800—TUNES AND TIME; 0815—G I Jive; 0830—RHYTHM AND ROMANCE; 0900—DICTATE NEWS-SPORTS, 1000—Across the Board; 1015—Lynn Murray; 1030—Saludos Amigos; 1045—Words With Music; 1100—LET'S SPEAK JAPANESE; 1115—SHOWCASE; 1130—Fred Waring; 1200—Remember; 1215—Personal Album; 1230—NEWS; 1245—Carroll Sings; 1300—OFF THE RECORD; 1330—Jill's Juke Box; 1400—TOKYO MOSE; 1500—Swingtime; 1515—Raymond Scott; 1530—JUST ROMANCE; 1600—Victor Borge; 1630—G I Journal; 1700—Magic Carpet; 1715—Supper Club; 1730—Music We Love; 1800—NEWS; 1815—CROSSVIEWS OF THE SPORTSNEWS; 1830—Great Moments in Music; 1900—This Is the Story; 1930—Russell Bennett; 2000—Bob Hope; 2030—Ozzie and Harriet; 2100—Joan Davis; 2130—Mystery Playhouse; 2200—NEWS; 2215—One Night Stand; 2245—Words With Music; 2300—SIGN OFF.

(Shows in CAPS produced in the Tokyo studios.)

RADIO TOKYO, JOAK
National (870 kcs.)

0630—English exercise; 0800—Music; 1000—Children's Hour; Music; 1100—Music; 1245—Radio Tokyo Chamber Music Band; 1300—Women's Hour; Talk; Salon Music; 1430—Music; 1500—Time signal; Music; 1530—Music; 1600—Radio Tokyo Light Music Band; 1730—Children's Hour; Talk; Piano solo; 1810—English conversation; 1930—Talk; 1945—Radio concert; 2130—Listener's opinions; Music; 2200—Time signal; News

Local (1260 kcs.)

0630—Music; 1730—Young men and Students' Hour; Topics by S. H. Griggs; Talk; Gramophone music; 1930—Chamber music; Story telling; 2100—Women's Hour.

Tokyoites to Obtain Logs Stored in Canal

40 Million Board Feet Left Unused in Waterways to Be Available Soon

Forty million board feet of logs which have remained unused in Tokyo's canals and waterways since March of this year while the city has been in critical need of lumber are now being made available for lumber production by American ingenuity in cutting through formality to get a job done, said PRO on Sunday.

Lieutenant Colonel H. C. Schenck, chief of the Natural Resources Section of General Headquarters, pointed out on Sunday that while the Japanese have as many logs in Tokyo as their mills can convert into lumber in the next five or six months, they have been shipping additional logs into the city and leaving their stored supply untouched.

The Mayor of Tokyo, charged with the responsibility of clearing the logs from the waterways, where they have been stored, has been unable to make any progress. The reason given was that although the logs are branded with the identity of their respective owners, sorting while they are in the water proved impractical. No one was willing to undertake the job of removal and distribution until ownership had been established.

The mixup occurred following the bombings of March 10, 1945 in the Tokyo area. After that date, logs which came into Tokyo were stored in ponds, canals and other waterways without regard to ownership. Some of them belonged to the Home Ministry, others to the Army or Navy, the Nakajima Aircraft Company, or the Imperial Household. The problem became so enmeshed in ownership rights that the Japanese were unable to solve it.

The Bureau of Forestry, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, has been directed to assume control of all logs, regardless of ownership. These logs will be offered for immediate sale on the open market by public advertisement. Preference for purchase will be given operating sawmills according to their capacity and to mills which expect to be in operation within the next month.

Buyers of the logs will make payment to the Bureau of Forestry, regardless of ownership, for the total amount purchased and will remove the logs immediately from water storage. As the logs are cut in the mills, records will be kept of the brands of the owners and the amount of lumber cut from logs bearing each brand. The Bureau of Forestry will then be responsible for making payment, in turn, to the rightful owners of the logs in proportion to the tally kept as the lumber is processed.

Japanese authorities estimate that because of the shortage of other essential building materials and the present limited facility for milling, the logs thus released will provide all the lumber that can be effectively used at this time, although the overall needs will be much greater.

The seven sawmills operating in the Tokyo area now have a combined output of approximately 2,000,000 board feet per month. Additional sawmills are being reconditioned or constructed and the mills of nearby areas will be utilized to increase the capacity so that the 40 million board feet of logs recovered from the water storage will be processed in the next five or six months.

Rural Round-Up

MARINE PRODUCTS COMPANY SLATED FOR KEIHANSHIN AREA

Plans for setting up a ¥100,000,000 Japan Sea Marine Products Joint Stock Company are making headway in Maizuru. Shares will be sold to the general public in the Kyoto-Osaka-Kobe areas and in Maizuru at ¥50 per share, to be limited to 200 shares per person. The new firm will undertake canning, salting, freezing and pulverization of fish as well as the manufacture of fertilizers and salt.

300 TONS OF CUTTLE-FISH CAUGHT DAILY OFF SAGAMI

In the waters off the western Sagami area, particularly at Odawara and Manazuru, large quantities of cuttle-fish are being caught, the daily catch surpassing 300 tons. These fish are shipped to Tokyo and Yokohama.

CHIBA FARMERS TURN OVER 32,000 TONS OF POTATOES

Up to November 10, farmers in Chiba Prefecture delivered a total of 32,000 tons of sweet potatoes to the Government through official channels, of which 20,000 tons were distributed within the same prefecture.

Women League Gives Guidance to Voters

3rd Meeting of Political Education Committee Held to Clarify Its Aims

The third meeting of the Political Education Committee of the New Japan Women's League was held on November 24 at the Dai Nippon Kyoiku Kaikan. In view of the forthcoming elections for members to the House of Representatives when the more than 21,000,000 women can vote and also are eligible for election for the first time in Japanese history, the committee resolved to work for the political enlightenment of these women while at the same time requesting the wholehearted cooperation of all those concerned.

The aims of the league were clarified. It will give guidance as to what kind of candidates should be voted for. By condemning voting through bribery and personal consideration the league aims to compare and discuss the political platforms of all parties, take a critical view of the past political actions of party leaders and pointing out clearly the characters of fine candidates give good guidance in the elections.

A nation-wide canvassing for members will be started. Meetings will be opened through these members in the "chokai" and "tonarigumi" to see that the aims of the league will be realized and for this purpose texts will be compiled and distributed.

In the major towns and cities throughout Japan lecture courses and meetings on politics will be opened. Women lecturers will be sent or arrangements made for lecturers through the league.

For this purpose an Organization of Women Lecturers will be formed. Also a training course for lecturers will be set up while at the same time a text for lecturers will be edited.

The New Japan's Women's League has desired the cooperation of various organs for the realization of its objects. It has expressed a wish that all newspapers and magazine publishing firms take up the aims of the league in their editorials and articles for the enlightenment of women together with other subjects that would further the understanding and cooperation of the men. It requests in particular that women's magazines publish articles which give an analysis and explanation of political problems.

It also wishes that political parties and candidates for elections hold meetings especially for women for their elucidation.

Educationalists Hit Education Ministry

Request Resignations of Leading Officials Before Wiping Out Militarism

Decision to launch a movement requesting the resignation of leading officials of the Education Ministry before clearing the educational system of militarists and ultra-nationalists was reached at a meeting of the preparatory committee for organization of the educationalists' union here, last week, said Jiji.

Eighteen educationalists including principals of a number of middle schools in and around Tokyo, who attended the meeting, further decided to select a special committee, following the inaugural meeting of the projected union scheduled for December 2, for making formal representations to the Education Ministry. The committee will be also charged with the task of petitioning to the Supreme Allied Headquarters.

It was pointed out at the meeting, Jiji further learned, that the educationalists in Japan had never been allowed to carry on education in accordance with ideas or creed of their independent thinking. They had been forced to teach what officials of the Education Ministry, who included young university graduates, would like them to teach. Under these circumstances, officials of the Education Ministry, who during the war had whipped the teaching staff of the schools all over the country to militarism, had no right to request resignation of the educationalists unless the officials themselves first retire from public life.

The meeting was held at the provisional office of the preparatory committee for organization of the teacher's union located in the No. 21 Mitsubishi Building, Marunouchi. Those who attended the meeting included Kennosuke Kimbara, professor at Keio University, Kenzo Yoshikawa, of the Funabashi Agriculture and Dendrological School, Madam Natsu Kawasaki, instructor of Bunka Gakuin, Kanjo Yano, of Meiji Gakuin, Genyichi Nikai, of Tokyo Metropolitan Sixth Middle School, and Kyuju Kodama, of Myojo Middle School.

During the course of the meeting it was decided to call the union the Japan Educationalist's Union and to hold another conference of the preparatory committee on November 29 to deliberate on the manifesto, program and rules of the union. The committee also selected Dr. Toyohiko Kagawa, noted Christian social worker, as chairman of the inaugural meeting to be held in the Kuramae Kogyo Kaikan, Shimbashi, on December 2.

General objectives of the projected union include independence of education and betterment of living conditions of the educationalists. The main impetus which speeded up the organization to the union, however, is believed to be the order, notified by the Education Ministry to prefectural governments, that investigation committees be set up in respective prefectures to examine the qualifications of teachers with a view to wiping out militarists and ultra-nationalists in accordance with the directive of the Supreme Allied Headquarters.

Electric Cycles Unified

The electric frequency throughout the country will be standardized, to 60 cycles within two years, reports the Asahi.

This step which has been pending for many years among electric machinery manufacturers and electricians was reconsidered seriously by the civilian electrical industry circles and the Electric Bureau of the Commerce and Industry Ministry immediately after the war's end. After a series of discussions the present decision for unification was agreed, but due to the shift of the Bureau Director, the step was not yet put into practice. The civilians concerned, thereupon, pressed the Ministry to take a decisive step.

Classified Ads.

Classified advertisements will only be accepted if paid for in advance. Rates: ½ inch high, per column, per insertion: ¥15.00 (about 20 words). 1 inch high, per column, per insertion: ¥30.00 (about 40 words).

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SMALL apartment house with modern conveniences. Located in Tokyo. Please apply with full details. Apply Box 174, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

TYPEWRITERS Singer sewing machines in exchange for food stuff and woolen clothes, or cash. Apply to V. B. Sheth, Ginza 4-chome, Kyobunkan Bldg 6th Floor Tokyo.

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UNDERWOOD standard or portable typewriter, used machine will be accepted if it is in perfect condition. Apply Box 160, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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General

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TOKYO, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1945

The Treaty Making Power

In the current discussions concerning the proposed revision of the Constitution, it is surprising that so little attention is being paid to the treaty making power. It may be true that the problem of the treaty making power is not as fundamental as such problems as that of the locus of sovereignty or the responsibility of the cabinet or the guarantee of civil liberties. But nevertheless from the point of view of a peaceful national policy and of a democratic control of foreign policy, the treaty making power is of paramount importance and deserves serious consideration.

Under the present Constitution, according to Article XIII, the power to conclude treaties is one of the prerogatives of the Emperor. In practice it is the government of the hour which negotiates treaties which are, upon conclusion submitted to the Privy Council for approval before ratification, whereupon they are ratified and promulgated in the name of the Emperor.

The question is not necessarily whether the theoretical treaty making authority should remain one of the Imperial prerogatives or whether it should be transferred elsewhere. As in all other aspects of government, the theoretical source of authority is far less important than how that authority is controlled and exercised. Some of the most despotic regimes in history have been theoretically based upon authority conferred by the people through the formality of a plebiscite, while some of the actually most democratic countries of the world are even today governed under laws which theoretically are handed down from above under the formula "le roi le veut". The problem of the treaty making power in the proposed revision of the Japanese Constitution concerns essentially not so much the authority by which treaties are made as the controls which determine what sort of treaties will be made.

Under the present Constitution, the controls are obviously inadequate. The government of the hour which actually negotiates the treaties is not responsible to the people. It moreover has been subject to coercion from a practically independent Military Command The examination of treaties and the decision for ratification or rejection have been in the hands of the Privy Council which is amenable to no control outside of itself. The Diet has no hand whatever in the conclusion of treaties. The procedure is arbitrariness itself with no voice whatever allowed the people or their elected representatives in this important matter.

Yet, treaties have an essential bearing on the course of foreign relations which vitally affect the fortunes of the people. For not only do treaties seal and fix an existing relationship but they can also commit the nation to a certain line of policy for a long time to come. That national policies can be so determined without the consultation of the people is incompatible with a democratic way of government. If there had been a democratic control of the treaty making power in the past, it is obvious that Japan never would have consented, for instance, to being joined in an unholy alliance with her former partners of the Tripartite Pact.

It does not mean, however, that the process of treaty making should be carried out by an unwieldy, popularly elected legislative body or anything of the sort. Foreign relations are often so delicate and require such finesse in their handling that the technique of their handling must be left in the hands of specialists. But the broad determination of policy and the examination of treaties to determine whether they conform to the established policy should be vested in the representatives of the people. Particularly is it inappropriate for such an unrepresentative body as the Privy Council to enjoy the final say in the matter of approving or rejecting treaties.

The problem of the treaty making power in the proposed revision of the Constitution is to devise a machinery whereby the conduct of the negotiation of treaties will be left in expert hands but whereby the final approval will be vested in a body representative of the will of the people. That body must not be subject to the passing whims of mass emotion but must be a body capable of mature and stable judgment. The approval of treaties by a two-thirds vote of the Senate, as is the practice in the United States, would seem to furnish a valuable model, although there is a growing agitation in favor of letting the House of Representatives share in the responsibility with the Senate. The situation in Britain where the treaty making authority is the sole right of the executive may occasion some surprise until it is realized that the executive in Britain is the creature of the legislative and is quickly sensitive and amenable to the dictates of the electorate.

What machinery the Japanese Government should adopt is a proper subject for careful study. It is obvious that the present procedure is unsatisfactory and calls for change. The current discussions concerning the revision of the Constitution should not overlook this important matter.

They Know Democracy

Detroit Free Press

Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's proposal that American soldiers band together to protect Japanese-American veterans from discrimination at home is a grim commentary on some civilians' idea of democracy.

The ignorant, hate-polluted civilian believes in as much democracy as will benefit himself. Beyond that line, which he arbitrarily draws, democracy ends.

On the West Coast, in too many civilians and in too many communities, the line conclusively shuts out the Japanese-American. It matters not at all that the shutout citizen has fought valiantly for the rights and privileges of democracy. He has no rights, in this warped view, because his skin is the wrong color.

The soldier has learned democracy in flame of battle. He knows that color, creed or race are not gauges of devotion to country. Because he has risked his life he has plumbed democracy's deepest meanings. He is superlatively well equipped to teach civilians who do not have his understanding.

There are, unhappily, millions of Americans who need to sit at the feet of such teachers.

'Search for Facts'

Detroit Free Press

President Truman's message on universal military training sets the stage for decisive debate on this important matter.

Mr. Truman spoke about the proposed program developing "skills . . . useful in future civilian life." This is parlous ground. It would be easy for matters to get out of hand, with the program becoming a glorified NYA or CCC. The only excuse for peacetime military training is defense of the nation. The whole case is weakened by the introduction of extraneous considerations.

No sensible American denies that we must continue to be strong to keep the peace. But it is equally a first principle that we put democracy in jeopardy, here and elsewhere, if we succumb to the vice of excessive reliance upon military force.

On these matters the search for facts and the fullest possible debate should bear down most heavily. The merit of the President's message is that it sharpens both.

GI Books

Providence Journal

"Everything from Zane Grey to Plato," marveled a lieutenant in the 427th Night Fighter Squadron Europe, "I have seen many a man who never before had the patience or inclination to read * * * become absorbed and ask for more." From an Army hospital in England came word, "Some toughies in my company have admitted without shame that they are reading their first book since they were in grammar school."

A pamphlet summary has just been issued listing the "First 774 Books." The project has been active only two years. It began with 50,000 copies of each of thirty titles; orders now are for 155,000 copies of each title. In all, Armed Services Editions has shipped over 60,000,000 books, and its monthly production is now over 6,000,000 copies.

Seeks Data on Allied PW's

A complete list of all documents and records regarding the Allied prisoners of war, which were destroyed by the Japanese army and navy ministries, must be presented not later than December 15, together with the names and position of the individuals directing such destruction, it was directed by Allied military authorities in a memorandum issued on November 22 to the Japanese Government.

DEMOCRACY UNDER EMPEROR DESIRED BY PEOPLE'S PARTY

Political Body Also Advocates Ousting of Privileged Men Round Throne, Opposes Class Struggle

By YOSHIO KODAMA
Chairman of the Executive Committee of the People's Party

In the midst of the war the majority of the nation, laboring under tyrannical bureaucracy and irresponsible government, began to lose hope. The alternative for them was either to lay down their lives and perish as a nation or to surrender honorably. No one would deny this disastrous situation in Japan in the last phase of the war.

Before, and especially after, December 8, 1941, it was our earnest desire to see a revolution carried out in the name of the Emperor. We firmly believed that the elimination of the privileged classes clustering round the Emperor was essential, because the administration under a polity, in which the Emperor and the people were united as one, was our true objective.

An internal revolution with the realization of the direct unity of the Emperor and the people as the objective was thus what we earnestly desired. We believed and still believe that had this objective been reached before the end of the war, we might have been able to surrender in a more respectable way. But the government by camarilla continued to flourish, and the war came to an abrupt ending before anything serious was done toward establishing the direct conjunction of the Emperor and the people in national government. In order to clarify the position of the People's Party of Japan, two questions must now be taken up.

Doomed to Defeat

The one is "Why did we lose the war?" and the other is "Was the war a holy crusade?" As to the first question, we can only say that we started a war which was doomed to defeat from the beginning, because the advent of the Quixotic Tojo regime and the existence of the privileged classes forming a powerful Court clique severed the bond between the Emperor and the people. We learned in the midst of the war how dangerous it was to allow the Emperor's government to be managed by the privileged classes.

Not a Holy War

As to the second question, "Was the war a holy crusade?" we ought first to reflect on what we have done since the China Affair of 1937, and determine whether the military actions conducted by the Japanese were conformable to the sense of justice common to all the nations of the world. I was an eye-witness to the things perpetrated by our troops in China as I was actually there for seven years. I can only conclude that the manner in which the Continental War was conducted was not at all in harmony with the true spirit of the Imperial Army, the Imperial Way, and Imperial magnanimity. Japan had no right to use those high-sounding words.

It is not enough to reflect on what we have done in China. We must get to the root of the evil—our militarism—which gave rise to the Manchurian Incident of 1931 and the China Affair of 1937.

I venture to say in this connection, that it is essential to go back to the London Naval Treaty of 1930. Already in those days, we as a nation were sadly lacking in knowledge and a sense of proportion as to international relations. We were educated only within the narrow limits of nationalism. It was taken for granted in the circles of the privileged that the parents of two sons should bring them up in order to have the one sent to the Army and the other to the Navy. So the majority of the people came to interpret the London Naval Treaty as the instrument by which Britain and the United States proposed to hold down Japan for good. I was myself brought up, I frankly admit, in the chauvinistic outlook, and shared the same prejudices in those days. So, when war came, I thought it was an inevitable war, and did my best to fight with my fellow-countrymen. If, however, the majority of the people had enough intelligence to judge the London Treaty in a true perspective, neither the Manchurian Incident nor the China Affair nor the Pacific War would have broken out. By 1930, our political parties and business clans had reached the last stage of corruption, and the Manchurian Incident came just in time to save the ruling classes from the danger of a revolution.

Course Would Be Different

If, however, a radical reform of national government had been effected by the people themselves prior to the advent of the military regime which replaced the rule of political parties, themselves thoroughly discredited in the eyes of the people, neither the Manchurian Incident nor the China Affair, in all probability, would have taken place. And, when they did take place, their course would have been different from the direction they actually took. We must thus look back more than 10 years, if we mean to reflect seriously on the issues the recent war involved.

Privileged Men Must Go

The first postwar Cabinet has gone, and another has come into existence. The people wanted the Government to make it clear, once and for all, why we entered the war, and whether the war was worthy of the name, Holy War. Any legitimate answer to the first question necessarily means that the privileged men round the Emperor must go. For it is they who monopolized political power in the name of the Emperor by standing between the Sovereign and the people. And any attempt at an answer to the second question whether the war was worthy of the name of Holy will definitely show the character of the reconstruction program of a peace-loving Japan. Left in a hopeless condition, the Japanese nation is now either groping in the dark or simply sitting in dark dismay. The majority of our youth, who have lost their leadership, may, it is feared, give themselves up to despair.

True Champions of Peace

Those patriotic citizens who fought gallantly for their country are often regarded as traitors now, and those wounded in battle are often treated with contempt. But I firmly believe that it is those patriots and ex-service men who fought bravely for their country that would make true champions of peace. The freedom of speech promoted by the Allied Headquarters should not be misinterpreted by the people. It cannot surely be a weapon given to the Communists and their comrades only. It is given to every member of the masses that should be recruited for the construction of a peace-loving Japan.

In the hectic days following the surrender, excited people cried, "Kill that man," "Put him on trial", "Give us food", "Give us work", etc. But we no longer want any one among us, whether he is good or bad, to be killed. When I say that the privileged classes must go, I do not mean to suggest anything of that sort. I simply suggest that they should retire from their work, giving way to the younger generation. Before anything else, let their conscience judge their conduct.

Demands Equitable Distribution

Let me take up another question, which is equally important. It is quite obvious that social well-being is one of the basic ends of government, but at this time of national distress, work and food are well-nigh impossible to obtain. These are not exactly things that could be found just round the corner, neither are they things that could be acquired by class struggle. The spirit of democracy demands an equitable distribution of the means of livelihood, but if these are made the object of a class struggle, a fratricidal conflict will be unleashed, after the disastrous war of eight years. The Communists recently released from prison are crying, "Down with the Imperial House," "Put up the red flag over the Imperial Palace," etc. But heaven forbid that we should share such a thought. We shall have nothing but an everlasting turmoil, should an idea of that kind prevail in this country.

Japan, thoroughly defeated and exhausted after eight years of struggle, stands at the parting of the ways. It is up to the masses and particularly to the young men to decide whether the country should be saved from perpetual chaos and despair.

In our history extending over 20-odd centuries, there have been instances where the Emperor and powerful vassals were involved in struggles for supremacy, but not a single instance can we cite where the Emperor and the people fought with each other for power. Looking back over our modern history, we see that direct Imperial rule has been a very rare exception. Except in the era of the Emperor Meiji, whose reign lasted for over 40 years, oligrachs always usurped political power. The composition of the oligarchy changed from era to era, but the oligarchry comprised Court nobles, military chiefs, elder statesmen, and heads of pseudo-political parties, at one time or another. We are opposed to any oligarchy. Let the Diet be composed of the true representatives of the people, and let the government of the country be conducted with justice on the basis of parliamentarism. Then we believe that a democracy under the Emperor, will be realized in this country.

The People's Party of Japan is not for class struggle. There should be no class conflict between the rich and the poor. Let it be the moral responsibility of the rich to share with the poor. Our movement is for raising the cultural standard of each individual It should never be motivated by a passing emotion, nor should it degenerate into a claptrap. We must begin with a serious reflection on the past. We know that the work is all the more difficult for it, but no matter how difficult we will gladly go on, for we must do our best to save the country from confusion and despair. It breaks our hearts to see those orphan children, hapless victims of war, begging in the streets for what little food they can get. The mere sight of those hungry street-Arabs is enough to make us pray and work for the advent of a new era of peace and goodwill in Japan.

Which is right Communism or our contention? It is up to the people to judge and decide.

CHINA'S FUTURE

By JAMES D. WHITE
Associated Press Staff Writer

A map of world misery for this winter probably would show China at its biggest and blackest center of suffering.

The Chinese, who comprise a fifth of the human race, have been fighting a war for eight years. Their economy and standard of living were low when war hit them.

Brightest spot on the map would be the western hemisphere, which war has touched little with its blights of hunger, exposure and disease. Brightest in this hemisphere is the U.S.A., which approaches the end of meat rationing without complaint. Americans still eat better than anyone.

In Europe, liberated countries are getting some first-aid from Allied armies and from the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. UNRRA needs more money, chiefly from the United States, which carries the biggest share of its support, determined on a prorata basis according to national income.

$800,000,000 Provided

The United States has agreed to give UNRRA $1,350,000,000, and so far has provided $800,000,000. Congress is now debating about appropriating the balance.

UNRRA officials estimate that about 180,000,000 Europeans are on "the borderline of starvation," and some time ago guessed that there would be 230,000,000 Chinese who would need relief of some kind.

The Chinese have their own national relief and rehabilitation administration. Its chief, Dr. T. F. Tsiang, holds the rank of a cabinet minister. Dr. Tsiang estimates that China will have to spend about $3,500,000,000 on this work, which China plans to finance herself except for $945,000,000 which is being requested of UNRRA.

The Chinese say this works out at about two UNRRA dollars for every Chinese, whereas UNRRA is spending $10 for every Italian and more than that for every Pole and Czechoslovak.

One of the chief deficiencies in Europe is food. The situation is not quite the same in China, as indicated by the fact that the Chinese expect to spend only about $149,000,000 of their UNRRA credit for food import.

Serious Famine Threatens

Americans report from China, however, that, a serious famine threatens the Chinese northwest next spring due to a drought which has killed winter wheat.

Three out of every four Chinese families live on farms, so the country normally produces almost enough to feed itself.

One big trouble is that there is no adequate way to distribute the food raised. Meanwhile, the little Chinese industry that existed before the war is largely destroyed or paralyzed, so that there isn't enough fuel and factory potential to keep the people warm this winter. Millions wear the ragged remnants of the clothes they had when war began.

The country's few railways cannot resume normal operations until the Communist question is under control, because the Reds hold big sections of them.

The Chinese are alloting as much money for clothing as they are for food, and more than that much to restore communications, including river transport. They are spending half as much on medicines, and more than half as much to get mines operating again.

There are estimated to be 25,000,000 Chinese who fled to West China to escape the Japanese and who now want to return to the coast area. Moving them back is a huge problem.

Several important cities, including Kweilin, Liuchow, Changsha, Hengyang, Laohokow and Hankow, are mostly—in some cases entirely—destroyed.

Inflation has blown prices up to more than a thousand times their prewar-level.

These are the things that make China's spot on the world's misery map so big and black this winter.

No Special Privileges To Kido

Marquis Koichi Kido will not enjoy special privileges attached to his former post of the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, which was formally abolished on Saturday, said Kyodo. It is understood that the Government, respecting the will of Marquis Kido did not take steps to ask the Throne to allow him the special privileges. Marquis Kido tendered his resignation to Imperial Household Minister Sotaro Ishiwata before the formal abolishment of his office.

THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY

Management and Control of Industries Should Be In Hands of Capitalists and Workers

By CHOZABURO MIZUTANI
Member of the House of Representatives

II

Note issue is a faithful barometer of inflation. Investigations by the Ministry of Finance reveal that the note issues at the end of 1944 were, Bank of Japan notes ¥17,700,000,000, Bank of Chosen notes ¥3,100,000,000 and Bank of Taiwan notes ¥790,000,000, totalling ¥21,600,000,000. Then there are Bank of Manchuria notes amounting to ¥5,800,000,000 and Bank of Mengchiang, Federal Bank of China and Federal Reserve Bank of China notes totalling ¥42,000,000,000. Note issues in French Indo-China, Siam and other Southern regions total about ¥10,600,000,000. These note issues come up to the staggering figure of ¥82,000,000,000. This figure is for the end of 1944. The Bank of Japan note issue at the end of August this year alone was reported to be ¥42,000,000,000. The aggregate note issue, including the Bank of Japan note issue runs up to anything between ¥120,000,000,000 and ¥130,000,000,000. Japan today stands at the threshold of vicious inflation.

Now as to Government expenditures. Aside from reparations, there are the note issues in Korea, Formosa, China and Manchuria already referred to. The extent of Japan's responsibility for these note issues will be established after negotiations with those countries. There were foreign debit accounts involving ¥28,700,000,000 at the end of last year, of which those with Central China have been paid in gold recently. The bond issue at the end of July stood at ¥114,000,000,000. Indemnities to the munitions factories, etc. are estimated at not less than ¥100,000,000,000. Then there are pensions and grants. On top of all these, there are expenditures for demobilization, unemployment relief, relief to the war-sufferers, the cost of industrial and agricultural reconversion, reconstruction expenses and what not. Indeed, our future expenditures will be no less than those during the war. These prodigious expenditures, coupled with the payment of reparations and the import of raw materials and finished goods, will speed vicious inflation. How can such a situation be coped with? The problem is one that defies solution within the periphery of capitalistic economy.

Japan Confronts Danger

It was in 1922, four years after the close of World War I, that inflation set in Germany. By November, 1923 note issue in that country had reached astronomical figures, as is seen from the following table (in per cent):

1913 ...	100	1918 ...	956
1914 ...	152	1919 ...	1,673
1915 ...	286	1920 ...	2,859
1916 ...	387	1921 ...	3,817
1917 ...	607	1922 ...	14,848

A similar situation confronts Japan today. But vicious inflation cannot be prevented except by bold and decisive measures on socialistic principles.

Finally, about economy. Major industries, such as heavy industries and the mining industry, should be transferred to State monopoly. Electricity, water-works and other public utility works should be made public property. Banking, insurance, trust and other financial undertakings should be made State monopoly, as also farm lands.

The State monopoly of these industries and undertakings cannot be established immediately. The national treasury is already loaded with unbearable burdens, and it will be extremely difficult to establish the proposed monopoly which would entail huge costs. But social and agricultural insurance must be established without delay. As to farm lands, it might be feasible to restrict private owning of land to a certain acreage under certain conditions. It might also be policy for the State to monopolize farm lands and distribute them among farmers. There is an urgent need for a redistribution of farm lands.

What is to be done about medium and small industrialists and distribution organs? Medium and small industries played an important role before the war; their role will assume increasing importance in the future. In view of the importance attaching to the role of medium and small industries, the Social Democratic Party will find itself in a delicate position. For, on the one hand, medium and small industries must be protected and encouraged in the interests of the economic reconstruction of Japan. They must be protected against the pressure of State capital and plutocrats' capital. On the other hand, it is to be imagined that labor conditions in medium and small industries will be none too favorable, so that we must aid the laborers in their struggle. In the end, it will be necessary to create an association comprising both industrial enterprisers and laborers with a view to the eventual democratization of industry.

In regard to distribution organs, the plan I have in mind is, first of all, to create producers' associations and consumers' bodies, which would be given encouragement and aid. Then, public markets would be established, markets which would be made up, not of sundry merchants as in the past, but of consumers themselves. In the third place, the number of retail shops would be limited and their prices and profits curbed. All this, however, is a mere plan. The question of distribution organs is one that is related directly to the people's livelihood and calls for deep study by all.

(End)

NOT BACKING LAND BILL

Social Democratic Party Withdrawing Support Due to Amendments

The Social Democratic Party will withdraw its support of the Land Reform Bill drawn up by the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry in view of the amendments made by the Cabinet at its session last Thursday, Rikizo Hirano, an expert of the agricultural problems in the party, revealed to Jiji on Saturday.

The original reform plan, which called for compulsory purchase of land owned by landowners in excess of three cho (one cho squals 2.45 acres), would have affected two million cho of cultivated land and 270,000 landowners Mr. Hirano said. "However, since the limit has been raised to five cho as a result of the amendments, only 130,000 landowners with one and a half million cho come under the revised reform program," Mr. Hirano pointed out.

The Social Democratic Party, Mr. Hirano said, was going to support, in the forthcoming session of the Diet, the original plan of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry, which appeared close to the party's policy of compulsory purchase of all land in the possession of landowners. The amendments, however, widened the gap between the stands of the Government and the party, Mr. Hirano stated.

The amendments also compel the Social Democratic Party to take up the task of fighting for the rights of farm tenants and reduction of farm rents, because the revised plan allows a considerable area of tenant lands to continue to exist, Mr. Hirano added.

Coal Output May Improve

While the coal situation in this country is going from bad to worse its output in October, this year, was 545,400 kilotons and 161,200 kilotons in the begining of November, it was made known on Sunday by Kyodo. Coal production for this month is estimated to total 500,000 kilotons, reports said, adding that it is generally believed, the production would improve as from next month.

Feminizing The World

Boston Herald

The five years of war have given us at least fifty years of progress toward universal equality of the sexes. The evidence of women's elevation to collateral dignity and importance with men is voluminous.

We have just seen women vote in France for the first time. They are soon to mark ballots in Japan and Italy. The twenty-four women among the 640 members of the British Commons constitute a record for that historic body. The Charter of the United Nations repeatedly stresses the principle, from the preamable's determination "to reaffirm faith * * * in the equal rights of men and women," to the objectives of the trusteeship system, which include respect "for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion."

Before Congress now is the Equal Rights Bill, which would by constitutional amendment remove some of the inequities, such as the State laws that allow husbands special rights over property acquired during marriage, or that give the father the services and earnings of the children.

Criticism of Program

Hartford Courant

Congress should debate the issue (of compulsory training) thoroughly, and the public should express itself freely upon this vital issue. No citizen should be satisfied to dismiss lightly Mr. Truman's assertion that universal military service will not vitally alter American life and reorient its ideals.

Just as Mr. Truman dismisses the flintlock with its untrained warrior as inadequate for the preservation of peace, others may question whether an America armed to the teeth with all the latest diabolical implements of war including the atomic bomb (which will not remain a secret to others, if it is one now) could stand against some other power and especially a combination of powers. The whole thesis of collective security rests upon the assumption that no one power could protect itself against a coalition. Nor should we fail to mention the danger of the growth of isolationism or of the spirit of self-sufficient nationalism under the Truman program.